

CONTEXT

In 2022, governments from Asia and the Pacific renewed their commitment to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) during the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), calling on States to protect the rights of migrants and to recognize migration as a remarkable contribution to democracy, diversity, as well as a means to accelerate sustainable development.

The leadership of and support from governments, including eight GCM Champion countries, namely Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand, is crucial in generating mutual learning processes and cooperation across the region, allowing both the exchange of good practices and the achievement of the Compact's objectives.

THE MIGRATION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

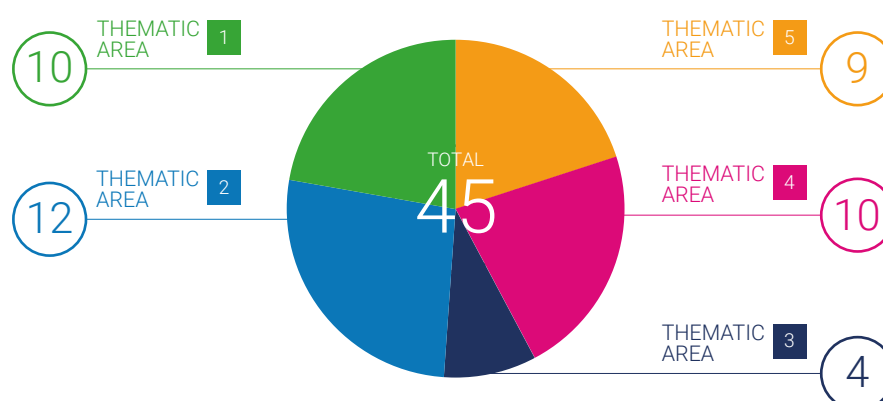
Launched in 2019, the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (the Fund) is the vehicle to bring the Compact to life. It was called for by Member States and is fully aligned with overall reforms of the United Nations Development Systems. Every programme the Fund supports is the product of collaborative work by members of the United Nations Network on Migration working with national partners – with regional economic community, government, local authorities and alongside stakeholders, including those representing migrants and migration affected communities.

A critical feature of this unique pooled funding instrument in the field of migration is its 360-degree approach, with no GCM objective privileged over others. To implement this approach, the GCM's 23 objectives are clustered under 5 thematic areas. This ensures balanced support and provides an umbrella of broad areas towards which donors can earmark their funding, if necessary. This clustering also facilitates effective monitoring and reporting of the Fund's impact.

THEMATIC AREAS AND CORRESPONDING GCM OBJECTIVES

THEMATIC AREA 1	Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning					
THEMATIC AREA 2	Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration					
THEMATIC AREA 3	Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime					
THEMATIC AREA 4	Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility					
THEMATIC AREA 5	Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants					

CONCEPT NOTES FROM THE REGION BY THEMATIC AREA



FUNDED PROGRAMMES

THEMATIC AREA 1

MENA USD 3.2M

JORDAN, IRAQ, LEBANON



The MENA region is among the world’s most vulnerable regions due to its arid and semi-arid climates, combined with a projected increase in air temperatures and pollution, worsening water stress and frequencies of extreme weather events.

The Joint Programme contributes to strengthening synergies between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in order to address the adverse drivers of migration in the region, including disasters, climate change and health considerations.

THEMATIC AREA 2

INDIA USD 3M



Large-scale migration historically related to socio-economic factors has been increasingly exacerbated by climate change impacts and environmental degradation that are affecting traditional mobility patterns and worsening the vulnerability of rural households in India. The Joint Programme aims to strengthen rural households’ resilience to climate change in order to reduce the pressure to migrate out of distress and to improve migration outcomes.

THEMATIC AREA 1

INDONESIA USD 1.7M



The Joint Programme strengthens the Government’s capacity in evidence-based migration management at the national and subnational levels. As a key partner, the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection takes a pivotal role to ensure gender-sensitivity and a gender responsive approach across all Joint Programme activities; and civil society including women NGOs are engaged to address women migrant workers’ needs in the migration governance framework and policies.

THEMATIC AREA 2

TAJIKISTAN USD 2.2M



Approximately 10% of Tajik adults, mostly men, migrate to Russia, and many gradually cease to send remittances, leaving marginalized and vulnerable “families left behind”. The Joint Programme supports these families and communities by strengthening access to wellbeing and psychosocial support, increasing economic resilience and ensuring protection of rights.

PHILIPPINES USD 1.5M



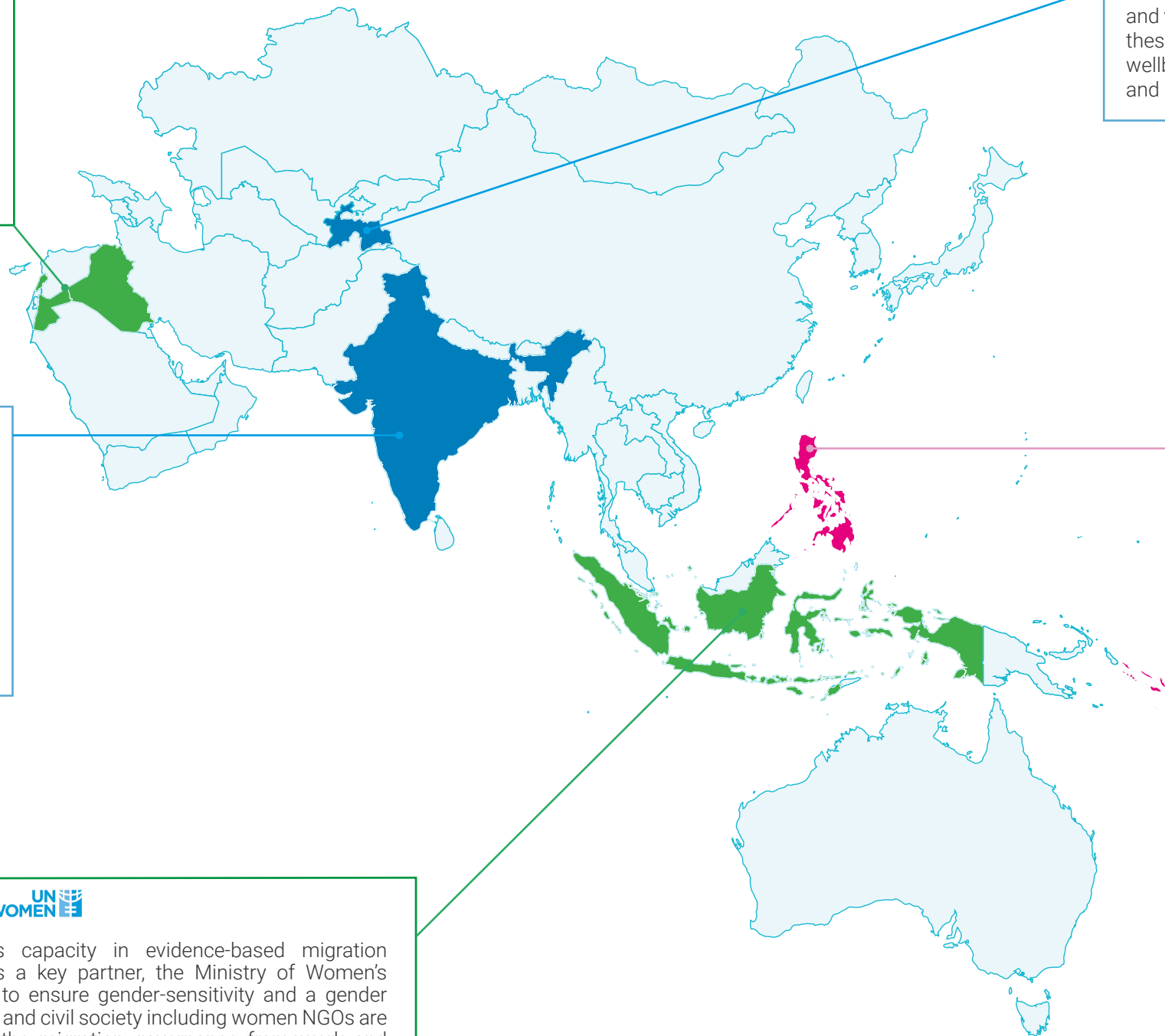
While labour migration has been the cornerstone of national and community development, challenges such as exploitation, trafficking, and reintegration remain. This has been magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic, with large scale job losses that led to mass returns. The Joint Programme focuses on the needs and protection of overseas Filipino workers throughout the migration cycle, from recruitment, employment to return and reintegration.

REGIONAL PACIFIC USD 1.85M

FIJI, KIRIBATI, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TUVALU, VANUATU



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IN THE PIPELINE

THEMATIC AREA 3

PAKISTAN USD 2.7M



Irregular migration from and through Pakistan is a long-standing phenomenon: migrants are smuggled from Afghanistan, Pakistan or Bangladesh to Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean route, and/or trafficked to the Gulf from and via Pakistan. The joint programme will strengthen Government's capacity to combat transnational crimes, provide protection and assistance to victims, and facilitate regional collaboration.

THEMATIC AREA 3

INDIA USD 2.7M



India, being the second-fastest digital adopter among major digital economies, struggles with the adverse outcomes of technological advances, particularly in the context of human trafficking. The rise of cyber-enabled human trafficking and exploitation poses significant challenges, with the internet providing traffickers with tools to recruit, exploit, and hide criminal activities. The Joint Programme will aim to counter the complexities of technology-related exploitation and human trafficking, primarily focusing on major student migrant-sending states such as Punjab, Gujarat, and Chandigarh.

THEMATIC AREA 3

BANGLADESH, INDIA, NEPAL USD 5M



Environmental events, from floods and fires to droughts and desertification, devastate South Asian communities, displacing millions and causing loss of lives, homes, and livelihoods. The vulnerability of these affected populations makes them susceptible to exploitation by traffickers and smugglers, worsening the human impact of climate change-induced disasters. The Joint Programme will aim to address the urgent issue of human trafficking and smuggling in the aftermath of adverse impacts of climate change in the South Asian region, specifically focusing on Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.

THEMATIC AREA 1

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC USD 2.7M



Out-migration, particularly labour migration to the Russian Federation has been a significant feature of the country since its independence in 1991. Yet, data analysis has been limited. The joint programme will contribute towards quality and timely migration data to inform policies and advocate for the rights of migrants and their families related to employment, health, education, and social protection.

THEMATIC AREA 4

TAJIKISTAN USD 1.6M



Many low-skilled Tajik youth that migrate abroad, do so irregularly. To reduce irregular migration, lower migrants' vulnerability, and increase the flow of remittances, the joint programme will improve knowledge and skills among prospective young migrants; build the capacity of recruitment agencies; and strengthen the cooperation with the diaspora organizations.

THEMATIC AREA 1

VIETNAM USD 1.5M



Complementing the Government's priorities set forth by the "Decree on the Implementation of the GCM," the joint programme will contribute towards fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning. It will strengthen capacity for migration-related data collection, analysis and dissemination; and will facilitate national and provincial dialogues.

THEMATIC AREA 1

INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES, THAILAND USD 2.7M



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IN THE PIPELINE

THEMATIC AREA 5

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC USD 2.95M



Female migrants comprise approximately 52% of all migrants and, with the unemployment rate at 33.6% among youth aged 16-29 in 2020, youth migration is a growing phenomenon. The joint programme will simultaneously foster a conducive reintegration environment and promote a positive image of women and youth migrants.

THEMATIC AREA 5

BANGLADESH USD 2.57M



The COVID-19 pandemic has harshly impacted Bangladeshi migrant workers, estimated at over 1.4 million. By empowering communities and assisting the authorities to improve social integration support structures, the joint programme will contribute to address the needs of returnees, stranded migrants, and communities affected by the influx of returning migrants.

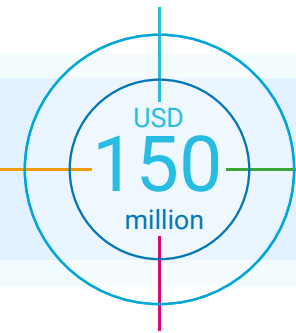
THEMATIC AREA 5

SRI LANKA USD 1.6M

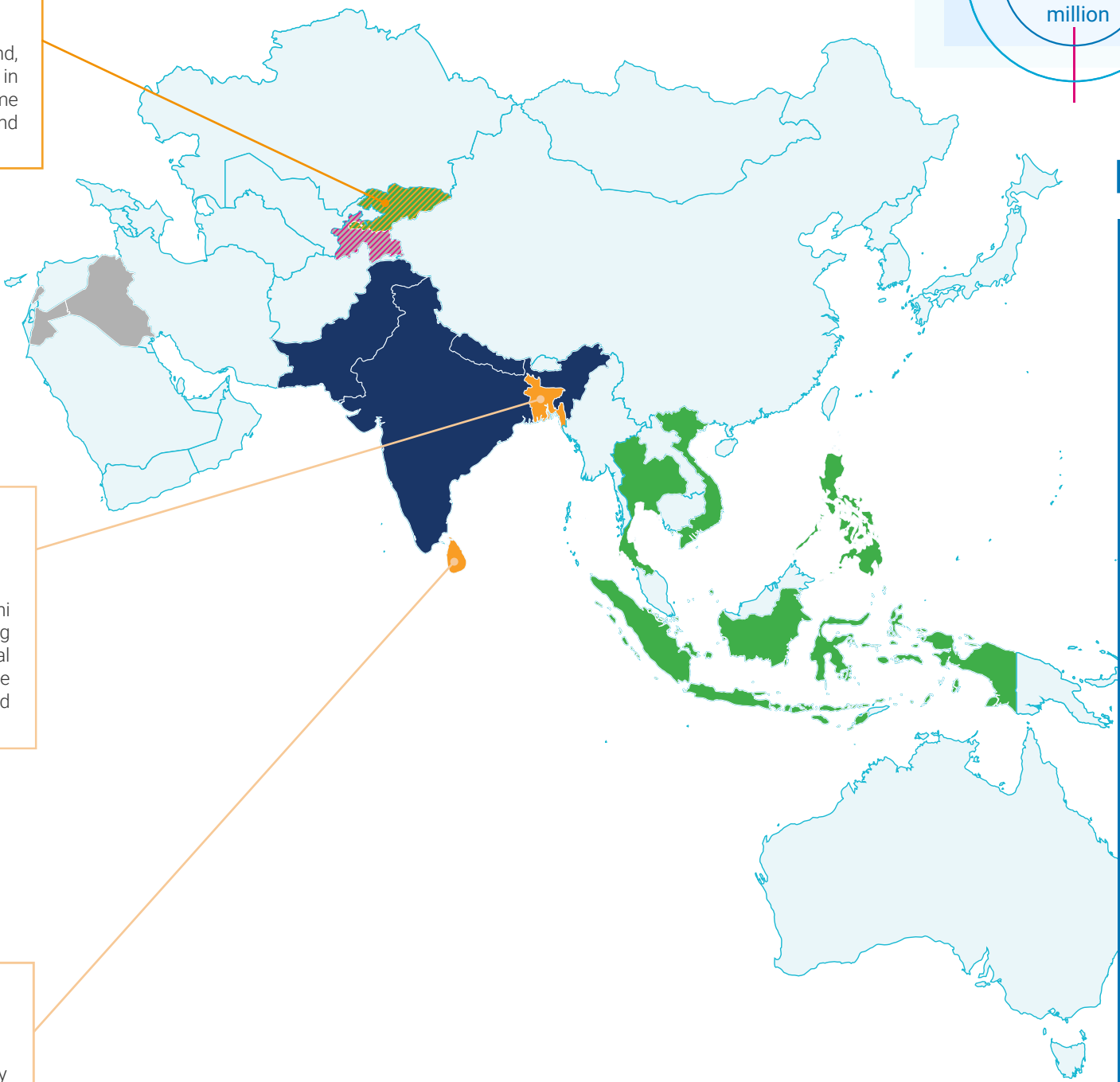


The Joint Programme will contribute towards economic recovery and resilience, by addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants and communities. Aligned to the National COVID-19 Response Plan, it will create an enabling environment for returning migrants, facilitate economic reintegration and strengthen labour migration governance.

SUPPORT THE FUND



The Fund Steering Committee has set the total capitalization target at USD 150 million by the International Migration Review Forum (2026). To date, approximately 38% of this target has been mobilized (USD 57.5M) from 20 Member States.



DONORS AS OF JANUARY 2024

	GERMANY	19,569,912 USD
	UNITED STATES	10,000,000 USD
	DENMARK	6,588,103 USD
	UNITED KINGDOM	6,262,133 USD
	FRANCE	3,849,601 USD
	NETHERLANDS	3,781,000 USD
	NORWAY	3,776,692 USD
	SPAIN	1,072,406 USD
	SWEDEN	938,159 USD
	PORTUGAL	604,927 USD
	MEXICO	450,000 USD
	UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF	150,000 USD
	PHILIPPINES	126,402 USD
	ROBERT BOSCH STIFTUNG GMBH	63,121 USD
	IRELAND	55,569 USD
	CYPRUS	39,402 USD
	LUXEMBOURG	26,307 USD
	THAILAND	25,000 USD
	TÜRKIYE	20,000 USD
	BANGLADESH	12,007 USD
	MOROCCO	10,000 USD
	AZERBAIJAN	5,000 USD



The collective commitment towards the GCM should be reflected by a broad donor-base for the Fund. Members States, traditional and non-traditional donors alike, are thus encouraged to contribute, even modestly.



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

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